

CEREMONIES OF INAUGURATION

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Take Oath of Their Respective Offices at Washington.

THE CITY IN GALA ATTIRE

Seething and Patriotic Crowd Witnessed Impressive Proceedings. Monster Parade and Fireworks.

A Washington special says: Under auspices in every detail perfect, and with ceremony most impressive as befits the occasion, the American people installed Theodore Roosevelt in the highest office the nation holds.

He took the solemn and binding oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he had been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times, this occasion his last.

The decorations throughout the city were more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. Twice as many flags used this year by the inaugural commission as was ever used before, and the splendor of the scheme adopted for the city's adornment never has been surpassed.

The formal ceremonies of installation began in the senate chamber with the taking of the oath by the new vice president. For two hours before that ceremony the galleries were filled with a brilliant assemblage of invited guests who watched with deep interest the arrival of the various notables, last among them the president, who, upon this occasion, occupied the position of president and president-elect, and upon the short sessions of the senate necessary to wind up the ends of business.

One of the interesting features was the adoption of a resolution commendatory of the retiring president of the senate, Mr. Frye. Senator Bacon, a democrat, was called to preside, and Senator Gorman, another democrat, presented the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

A few minutes later, after the members of the house, the members of the supreme court, the ambassadors and ministers had been announced and seated, Senator Fairbanks appeared upon the arm of Senator Bacon and escorted by two republican senators, and as soon as the president and cabinet arrived the oath was administered to the new vice president. After his address the scene of ceremonies was transferred to the great stand on the east side of the capitol, where President Roosevelt was administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Fuller.

After the president's address came the great parade, which was reviewed by the president from the stand in front of the white house. In many respects this was the greatest of inauguration parades. What it may have lacked in distinctive features, it made up in size. There was not the notable array of governors of states that marked the Cleveland inauguration parades or the first McKinley inauguration.

Of the military features the Annapolis middies, the West Point cadets, the Jackies from several warships and the marine corps deserve special mention. General Chaffee, the head of the army, was one of the most popular personages with the crowds. General Fred Grant, who is the image of his great father, and General Joe Wheeler were both heartily cheered.

The Oath Administered. At length all was ready for the crowning ceremony. The sea of humanity was stifled. The president advanced to take the oath of office. With his hand upon the Bible, held by the chief justice, he reverently repeated

the oath, kissed the book, and Theodore Roosevelt, a soldier of the republic, became president by the votes of the people, following the unbroken line of soldier presidents which his party has installed since the close of the civil war. He then delivered his inaugural, which surprised his hearers by its brevity. As the ceremony closed he was again greeted by the roaring cheers of the immense throng. Accompanied by his escort and followed by the troops and civilian paraders, he started for the white house.

Never has there been so perfect a regular army column in any previous national pageant. Cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, marines, seamen and, properly classed with all these, the Annapolis and West Point cadets, thrilled all beholders with this exponent of the perfection of our military arm.

The national guards of states, and those of the district, showed the marked improvement which the practical encampments and maneuvers, supervised by regular officers, have accomplished by the abolition of the former military picnics.

"It was a great success. Great! And did you note that bunch of cowboys? Oh, they are the boys who can ride. It was all superb. It really touched me to the heart."

This was the comment made by President Roosevelt, as he was leaving the reviewing stand for the white house at the conclusion of the magnificent parade.

One conspicuous feature of the parade, which possibly attracted more attention and provoked more general discussion, at least in official and army and navy circles, than anything else, was the participation in the demonstration as aids to General Chaffee, of a group of cadets from West Point and midshipmen from Annapolis, nearly all of whom are descendants of army and navy officers who have won distinguished honors fighting for their country.

In the presence of so many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at high noon inducted into the office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the senate of the fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the senate. The installation of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made, with uplifted hands and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the senate.

The address of Vice President Fairbanks received careful attention, and at its conclusion he instructed the secretary of the senate to read the president's call for an extraordinary session of the senate. The reading accomplished and the senate of the twenty-ninth congress thus installed, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session.

The organization of the senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years. They appeared in platoons of four in alphabetical order at the desk of the vice president, each being accompanied by his colleague. The oath was administered by Mr. Fairbanks, and in each case was immediately followed by signing the senate roll of membership. This ceremony concluded the day's session and the senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect, fittingly ushered out a brilliant spectacular day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women, with escorts from every state in the union, and nearly every civilized country, in the grand illuminated court of the pension building, paid their social debts to the nation's chief executive.

SMALL CRUMB THROWN SLAVS

Czar Agrees to Let His People "Suggest" Reform Laws.

A RESCRIPT IS SIGNED

Elected Representatives Can Give Expression to Their Views--No Surrender of Autocracy.

A St. Petersburg special says: In the Alexandra palace at Tsarskoe-Selo, surrounded by the ministers and a few members of the court, and with the empress at his side, Emperor Nicholas Friday afternoon affixed his signature to a rescript containing his majesty's decree to give elected representatives of the people an opportunity to express their views in the preparation of the laws of the empire.

This is the autocracy's final response to the agitation in favor of participation by the people in government, which has brought Russia in the last few months almost to the brink of revolution. Its purport must not be misunderstood.

No Change of Regime.

For the present at least it involves no change in the regime of autocracy, and it means neither a constitution nor a national assembly. At the same time, it recognizes the principle of the people's right to be heard regarding laws under which they must live.

The signing of the document came at the end of a dramatic scene, the climax of which was an impassioned speech by Emperor Nicholas to his ministers, in which he declared that he sought only the welfare of his subjects.

"I am willing," the emperor said, "to shed my blood for the good of my people."

Substance of Rescript.

The rescript is directed to the minister of the interior, and says:

"My desire is to attain the fulfillment of my intentions for the welfare of my people by means of the co-operation of the government with experienced forces of the community, and, continuing the work of my crowned ancestors, to retain the prestige of the Russian nation therein. I am resolved, henceforth, with the help of God, to convene the worthiest men, possessing the confidence of the people and elected by them to participate in the elaboration and consideration of legislative measures.

"In undertaking these reforms, I am convinced that local needs and experience of life well weighed and sincere speech of those elected will insure fruitfulness to legislation for the real benefit of the people. At the same time, I foresee all the complexity and difficulty presented in the elaboration of these reforms while preserving absolutely the immutability of the fundamental laws of the empire."

CONVICTS BRING HIGH PRICE.

Syndicate Obtains Four-Year Lease of Florida's felons at fancy Prices.

Officials of the Georgia prison department are much interested in the fact that Dr. W. B. Hamby of Waycross, who, with W. M. Toomer, also of that city, now controls the labor of 585 Georgia convicts, is the leading member of a syndicate composed largely of Georgians, which has just secured a four-year lease upon the entire number of Florida's convicts amounting to between 1,100 and 1,200.

For Florida's convicts the syndicate pays \$207.70 a year each, including men, women and boys, and will also guard and care for them. This is said to be the highest price now paid for any state convicts.

Georgia, under the contracts made last April, receives an average of \$225.12 for each able-bodied convict, while the women, boys and invalids are kept on the state farm at the state's expense. Besides Georgia has to guard and furnish physicians for her convicts at an expense of about \$60 a year each. It is evident, therefore, that Florida will get about \$40 a year each more for her convicts than Georgia does. Florida followed Georgia in making a new contract, as Alabama did, and both have profited well by Georgia's experience.

JORDAN TO MAKE TOUR OF SOUTH.

President of Southern Cotton Association Maps Out Extensive Itinerary. President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association, will begin at once a tour of the south, particularly of the southwestern states, in the interests of the association and the work it has undertaken. He plans to make many addresses.

BANK PEOPLE TESTIFY.

Called to Witness Stand in Chadwick Case and Tell of Various Financial Transactions.

Nine witnesses were examined in the Chadwick trial at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, and the defense established the fact that the claims of the government that Mrs. Chadwick had no money in the Oberlin bank at the time of drawing checks, which were certified to Spear and Beckwith, was incorrect in two instances, at least.

It was shown by the general journal of the bank that on November 3, 1903, when Mrs. Chadwick received a certified check for \$10,000 an entry crediting her with that amount was made on the journal of the bank, and a deposit slip for \$10,000 was made out in her name. The entry and the slip were in the handwriting of Cashier Spear. Another entry of similar nature, amounting to \$5,000, was also found. These facts were brought out on cross-examination by Judge Wing, counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, after long and tedious questioning of H. H. Avery, assistant cashier of the Oberlin bank.

Several directors of the Oberlin bank testified that they know nothing of the transactions with Mrs. Chadwick. One of them said none of the Chadwick deals were ever reported by Mr. Spear to the directors.

An official of the Euclid Avenue Trust Company testified Mrs. Chadwick had \$92,500 on deposit in his bank.

Robert Lyons, receiver for the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, said that the books did not show that any account had ever existed by which Mrs. Chadwick could draw checks on the bank.

Mrs. Chadwick came into court apparently none the worse for her illness which caused the adjournment Monday.

It is doubtful if Andrew Carnegie will take the stand. District Attorney Sullivan is reported as saying: "It is not my present intention to put Mr. Carnegie on the stand, and I do not think he will be called upon to testify unless his evidence should be needed in rebuttal of something introduced by the defense."

PRESIDENT HONORS GEORGIAN.

Hon. Carter Tate is Tendered District Attorneyship to Succeed Angier.

The Atlanta Constitution's Washington correspondent sends the following to his paper:

"Attorney General Moody stated this morning that he had, on behalf of the president, tendered to Hon. Carter Tate the office of district attorney of the northern district of Georgia, now held by Hon. Edward Angier. The place comes to him entirely unsolicited.

"Coming as it does, Mr. Tate's friends here see no reason why he should not accept it. It comes solely as the result of the personal admiration of President Roosevelt for him, and of his close personal friendship with Attorney General Moody and Secretary of Commerce Metcalf, both of whom served in congress with him.

"The tender is an illustration of the value of personality and is a handsome tribute to the excellent impression Mr. Tate has, during his long service in congress, made upon not only his democratic brethren, but upon his republican colleagues as well."

CODY SHAKES HIS SPOUSE.

"Buffalo Bill" Says He is Forever Done With the Wife of His Bosom.

In court at Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, during the course of his deposition in his petition for divorce William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) declared that he could not accept any reconciliation with Mrs. Cody, and declared he would have absolutely nothing to do with her in the future.

This declaration was made as the result, as Colonel Cody stated, of Mrs. Cody having charged him with being the murderer of their daughter, Arta, and announcing publicly that she would denounce him over her grave.

PORTO RICANS ARE FELLOW CITIZENS.

At Least Court Says They are Eligible to Hold Office Under Uncle Sam.

The court of appeals of the District of Columbia Tuesday decided that a Porto Rican in this country possesses the necessary qualifications as to citizenship under the civil service regulations to make him eligible for employment in the government service.

The opinion decided the case of Juan Rodriguez, who applied for employment in the Washington navy yard and who was denied the right of examination on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States.

DRIVING SLAVS INTO MUKDEN

Oyama is Forcing Kuropatkin Back at All Points.

ADVANCE IS IRRESISTIBLE

Position After Position is Captured By Victorious Japs and Large Amount of Stores is Secured.

Advices received in Tokio from headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria show that the Japanese activity on the extreme right continues. That wing is pressing forward and is dislodging the Russians.

A dispatch from the front says:

"Our troops in Sing King (Yenden) direction are occupying Tsing Ho-chong (Tsinkhetchen?) and pursuing the enemy northward. We captured large quantities of provisions at Tsing-hocheng.

"Our force at Henshshue is gradually dislodging the enemy from his position 13 miles northeast of Bentziaputse and from another position seven miles northwest. The first position is four miles west of the second. Our force has pressed the enemy northward of the Shakhe river and has occupied Sunmupotau, Tiaochia-hutun and Sunhupotau, three miles north of Walto mountain.

"The enemy has many field and heavy siege guns on either side of the railroad heretofore unused and is now shelling us."

A dispatch from Tokio to The London Daily Telegraph states that the Japanese are endeavoring to force a decisive battle in Manchuria, but that it is feared General Kuropatkin will retreat, fighting a rear-guard action.

Reports from the Shakhe river indicate, says the same correspondent, that the Russian morale is seriously impaired and there are numerous voluntary surrenders, not only of Poles and Jews, but of recently arrived European troops. They relate that rumors are current in the army that General Kuropatkin has been recalled and knowledge of the internal troubles in Russia causes a deep depression in the army.

Reports are current at Tokio, but not confirmed officially, that the Japanese have occupied Sakhalien.

Chinese arriving in Niuchwang from Mukden report that the Japanese have advanced almost to Mukden. The Russians having been reinforced have recaptured several positions out of which they had been driven. The battle is still raging.

SENATORS HAVE A BUSY DAY.

After Interesting Debate the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill is Passed.

The senate Thursday passed the sundry civil appropriation bill carrying about \$68,000,000. Various amendments were offered to the measure and most of them were debated at some length.

When the bill came up the house provision relating to the expenses of federal judges was amended at the instance of Mr. Platt of Connecticut so as to provide pay for "reasonable expenses actually incurred for travel and attendance," not exceeding \$10 a day.

Mr. Culberson presented an amendment prohibiting the allowance of fees to United States district attorneys in excess of their salaries. It was aimed especially at the New York district attorney. Mr. Bacon suggested a salary of \$10,000 for the New York officer and with this change the amendment was adopted. It prohibits the payment of fees to district attorneys except in the case of the District of Columbia.

The house bill for the celebration of the anniversary of the first English speaking settlement in America on or near the waters of Hampton Roads, Virginia, appropriating \$250,000 for the purpose, was passed.

The general deficiency bill was passed after striking out a provision appropriating \$190,000 to pay mileage to senators and members on account of the extra session of the fifty-eighth congress.